

Soviet Revisionism Carries Out Social-Imperialist Economic Exploitation in India

UNDER the pretext of giving "economic assistance," the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is cruelly exploiting the Indian people and plundering India's rich resources. Its behaviour in India is practically the same as that of U.S. imperialism, thereby fully exposing its real social-imperialist nature.

U.S. "Aid" and Soviet "Aid" — Tweedledum And Tweedledee

U.S. imperialism has been supplying India with so-called surplus food grains, and as a result has gained control of the country's economic lifeline. The U.S.-controlled "aid-India consortium" annually examines the planning, budget and policies of the Indian Government to judge whether they are in accord with the interests of U.S. imperialism. Soviet revisionism has also provided the Indian Government with loans, equipment and technicians to build some government-run factories. As to the Soviet-"aid" industrial enterprises, the Soviet revisionists maintain exclusive command over them, from the planning stage to the installation of equipment and the supply of raw materials. They have even stuck their noses into the management of these enterprises, and actually control some. Thus, many of India's important industrial departments have been put under the control of the Soviet revisionists. Recently, they openly pulled India's next "five-year plan" into the orbit of their own planning system. In this way, the investments, disposition and management of India's government-run enterprises are controlled by the Soviet revisionists.

The beneficiaries of either U.S. "aid" or Soviet "aid" are none other than the handful of big blood-suckers — the bureaucrat-comprador capitalists and the big landlords who trample on the people. U.S. dollars and Soviet roubles are making them grow fat and propping up their tottering rule. On the other hand, the broad masses of working people are more and more cruelly exploited by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, and their existence becomes more and more miserable.

When the U.S. imperialists lend money to the Indian Government they stipulate that 80 to 90 per cent of these loans must be used to buy U.S. goods. The Soviet revisionists likewise stipulate that every cent they lend to the Indian Government must be spent in the Soviet Union. The U.S. imperialists brazenly demand high interest on their loans to India — from 5 to 7 per cent. On the surface, the Soviet revisionists' loans to India only require an interest of 2.5 per cent. But in fact, prices of the commodities they sell to India are 20 to 30 per cent higher than on the world market and these are poor quality commodities. Thus the

Soviet revisionists' loans are also usury which cruelly exploits the Indian people.

U.S. imperialism invests in India's private enterprises, communications and transport and other departments and uses these to squeeze high profits out of the Indian people. Soviet revisionist exploitation is effected through lending money to the reactionary Indian Government for government-run enterprises; the Indian Government then squeezes the Indian people through taxation to repay the debt to the Soviet revisionists. Management of these government-run enterprises is poor; they operate much below capacity, and losses are big. Losses in 1966-67 amounted to 10 million U.S. dollars as a result of the stockpiling of unsold stocks alone. In the end, these losses will all be made up by the blood and sweat of the masses of the working people of India, and making their burden heavier.

Built with Soviet revisionist "aid," the Bhilai Steel Plant is one of the four government-run steel plants in the hands of the Indian bureaucrat-capitalist class. The Soviet revisionists sold very bad quality refractory materials to this plant. Consequently, for every ton of steel the Bhilai Steel Plant produces, it uses up double or even quadruple the amount of refractory materials that steel plants in the Soviet Union require. The dozens of diesel engines the Soviet revisionists dumped into this plant are crude and badly made. Their maintenance cost is six times that of standard ones. The Soviet revisionists buy up the products of the Bhilai plant at a low price and then sell them to other foreign countries at a handsome profit.

Under the management of the Soviet revisionists and Indian bureaucrats, the Soviet "aided" Heavy Engineering Corporation at Ranchi, which represents a capital investment of over 20 million U.S. dollars, has only been able to produce an output value of one million U.S. dollars in its seven years of operation; this represents an enormous waste.

Like U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism exploits the Asian and African countries through unequal trade, buying cheap and selling high.

Making use of the opportunity offered by the crisis in India's jute industry this year, Soviet revisionism, together with U.S. and British imperialism, forced the Indian Government to sell jute to it at lower prices. The Soviet revisionists forced India to cut its export duty on every bale of jute by 30 per cent before they would conclude a long-term purchase deal. At the insistence of the Soviet revisionists, the Indian Government had to lower the price of steel sold to the Soviet Union by 10 to 20 per cent. The losses are then shifted in one way

or another on to the Indian labouring people by the reactionary Indian Government.

Soviet-U.S. Collaboration in Dividing Up India Intensified

Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism are now ganging up more closely to energetically expand their respective spheres of influence in India. They are speeding up their plunder and division of India between themselves. U.S. imperialism specializes in dumping grain and other agricultural products on India, in controlling India's communications, transport and electric power departments, and investing in privately-run fertilizer and chemical industries. Soviet revisionism controls the iron and steel, machine-building, power and other heavy industries of the Indian bureaucrat-capitalists. The U.S. imperialists had agreed to build a government-run big steel plant in Bokaro, but since the United States and India failed to reach agreement on

the conditions, the project was taken over by the Soviet revisionists.

Despite the Soviet revisionists' efforts to cover up the essence of their "aid" to India, more and more revolutionary Indian people have come to see the real nature of this social-imperialism. The Indian revolutionary journal *Liberation* correctly said: "How can Soviet 'aid' be disinterested when the Soviet revisionists have seen to it that the Soviet economy is based on the profit motive? If economic relations in the country are ruled by the principle of buying cheap and selling dear, can the economic relations with a foreign country be guided by principles of an opposite character?" This analysis hits the nail on the head. It shows clearly that since Soviet revisionism has restored capitalism at home, it will certainly engage in imperialist plunder abroad. This social-imperialist behaviour by the Soviet revisionists will certainly evoke strong opposition from the Indian people and will meet a shameful defeat.